

Democratic State Ticket:

For Governor:
GEORGE S. HOUSTON.

For Secretary of State:
RUFUS K. BOYD.

For Treasurer:
DANIEL CRAWFORD.

For Attorney General:
JOHN W. A. SANFORD.

For Auditor:
WILLIS BREWER.

For Superintendent of Education:
LEROY F. BOX.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. M. Sheid as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county, Ala. in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of DUDLEY WILLIAMS, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature from Calhoun county, at the ensuing August election.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Democratic and Conservative party for the county of Calhoun is called to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville on MONDAY, the THIRD day of JULY, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the county in the next General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

In order that the wishes of the people may be fully and fairly reflected, we request and earnestly hope that the several local committees throughout the county call the people together at their respective precincts on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of JULY next, and have a full delegation of good men appointed to represent each ward in said county convention.

WM. M. HANES, J. J. FURNER, County J. D. HANCOCK.

NOTE.—We will publish the names of the best communicators next week.—Ed.

A small slice of the Turkey, if you please.—Russia.

Blaine.

Blaine of Maine.

Blaine of Maine made his gain.

Blaine of Maine is now in pain.

Dear Blaine.

The Senate has decided that it has jurisdiction in the case of Belknap and set July 6th to begin the trial.

Russos Conking, of New York, is said to be the coming man for nomination at Cincinnati.

Bro. Blaine, of Maine is not in as fine feather now as he was when he made his "Andersonville" speech vilifying and traducing the South.

In view of a general European war, would it not be well enough to arm and equip the Alabama Militia as the law directs. No telling what may happen, and we "villains and children" want defenders.

The Mobile Register thinks that ten of the Alabama delegation to St. Louis will vote for Tilden and five for the Western man. Alabama votes first and her ballot, whatever way it may go, will create a decided sensation.

The County Executive Committee have called a county convention, and the speculation now is who will be the coming man. Nobody here aspires to it, "and that is all we know about the fight."

The columns of the REPUBLICAN are so crowded this week with the Proceedings of the Democratic and Press Conventions, that we cannot publish the lengthy resolutions adopted. Will do so at some time in the future.

Bro. Sloss hopes to make his fight inside the democratic party, with the help of some other sordidness. This reminds us of Ben. Butler. Ben. says: "I always think of the cat story when I hear of fights in the Democratic party. Cat fights simply result in more cats."

Bro. Sloss, of the Tusculum Times, dubs the Democratic State Ticket as the "Democratic Masters' Ticket," and predicts that the Independents will defeat the ticket by 25,000 majority. Bro. Sloss is kind enough to say: "We do not intimate that all the delegates pretend to be masters, but that the masters had fixed up the work for the delegates to do, and a sufficient number were present to see their orders carried out." This from Bro. Sloss shows two things if he knows what he is talking about.

1st. That his political appointments have sowed him to the Democratic party.

2nd. That there is to be an Independent movement against the regular ticket on the part of sore-headed democrats and radicals.

The first proposition we do not doubt; the second we are prepared to believe; but we beg to be excused for not crediting that part about beating our ticket 25,000. The figures are on the other side.

Abdul Aziz Khan, the dethroned Sultan of Turkey, has the dispatches say, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms. Mourad Effendi, his successor, has the sad event announced to the world, and pays the proper respect to the distinguished dead; but still there are people who will never believe that he was murdered according to old Turkish custom. A dead Sultan is not near so dangerous as a live one, even if his sceptre is broken and the diadem given from his brow. It would not do for a gentleman to intimate this in Turkey, however.

The Democratic Convention.

Elsewhere we complete the Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. It was the largest, perhaps, that has met since 1861. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout its deliberations, and when the nominations were announced in order the greatest enthusiasm pervaded the entire body.

If the spirit that animated their delegates is a reflex of the spirit of the people at large, the ticket will be elected by a larger majority than that given the New Constitution.

Let every true man work hard for its "abundant" success from now until August.

We notice that some of our exchanges have "Superintendent of Public Instruction" over the name of Hon. Leroy F. Box, in the Democratic State ticket at the head of their columns. We have not the New Constitution before us, but if we are not mistaken, that instrument changes the title of that office to "Superintendent of Education." It would be well enough to investigate the matter and make the correction, if wrong, to avoid any future trouble in this respect.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Tariff—Reduction of the Army—Blaine Destroyed—Kerr safe—The Senate Refuses to Retrench—Notes Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1876.

But little has been done in either House the last week. Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill was discussed at length by Lieber and Kelly and one or two others, but no action was taken upon it, and it is not likely there will be this session, as it will have to come up after all the appropriation bills are disposed of. It will go over with unfinished business to the next session.

One of the most important bills of the session was passed on Thursday. It was the

REDUCING THE ARMY.

The reductions made by the bill are principally directed towards decreasing the number of officers. It may be interesting to your readers to know something of how the standing Army of our Republic is constituted at this time. Gen. Banning, who reports the bill mentioned from the Committee on Military Affairs, says that the maximum numerical strength of our Army is 25,000. These 25,000 men are organized into 25 Regiments of Infantry, 10 Regiments of Cavalry, 5 Regiments of Artillery and Indian Scouts. These organizations are divided into commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, saddlers, wagoners, company clerks and private soldiers. There are 10,665 private soldiers and 3,450 non-commissioned officers, wagoners, artificers and musicians. Add to these last 2,185 commissioned officers on the list and 300 officers on the retired list, making in all 10,992, and we have our army organization of 16,655 private soldiers, commissioned, musketeers and managed by 10,992 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and wagoners, being a commander for each 11 soldiers in the service. In correcting the evil so apparent it was found that it was inexpedient to reduce the numerical strength of the army, but instead render more efficient and less extravagant the force already in the service. This was accomplished by reducing the number of infantry regiments to twenty, and the cavalry regiments to eight, making a reduction of 177 infantry and 83 cavalry officers, 60 non-commissioned staff officers and 1,919 non-commissioned officers. This reduction results in the immediate saving of \$609,556.

Section 1194 and 1195 of the Revised statutes provide that two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry shall be composed of colored men. This provision was regarded as an insult to the negroes as well as an unjust discrimination in their favor. The testimony of all army officers went to show that these regiments were totally inefficient. The colored troops were continually stealing arms and clothing from each other and selling them. Their abolition was a necessity and the bill provides for a repeal of the law by which they were organized. So "OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION'S GONE."

The passage of the bill results in the immediate saving of \$387,433 annually, and on ultimate annual saving of \$1,166,251.

The sensations of the week, however, have been the investigations into the CHARGES AGAINST SPEAKER KERR AND BLAINE.

In my last letter I mentioned the fact that some malicious person had charged Mr. Kerr with having received about \$400 for securing a man by the name of Green.

Then one Harney, formerly a door keeper of the House, has sworn that Green paid him the money, and that he paid it over to Mr. Kerr. This would place Mr. Kerr in an enviable position; but since he (Harney) gave in his testimony he has been contradicted in several material points by an ex-member of Congress, to whom he told among other things, that if he could secure the place for Green he (Harney) would make four or five hundred dollars. Of course if Green was to pay only four or five hundred dollars for the place and Harney was to pay that amount over to Mr. Kerr, he could make nothing out of the transaction. No one believes Mr. Kerr guilty of the charge, and many consider it a deliberate conspiracy to defame the highest Democratic official of the Government. It is hardly to be presumed that Mr. Kerr for the paltry sum of \$400 would have placed himself in the power of a man who could have had him indicted for receiving the money, and if found guilty, punished by a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for ten years. The evidence of Harney, before the investigation closes, will be completely broken down.

Mr. Blaine, however, is not so fortunate in vindicating himself. A witness named Mulligan, a clerk of a Mr. Fisher, with whom Mr. Blaine had had a number of bond transactions, was summoned before the committee having the Blaine matter in charge. He brought with him a number of letters of Blaine to Fisher covering a large part of the correspondence between them on their business matters. Blaine called at Mulligan's hotel as soon as he arrived in this city and prevailed upon him to let him see the letters, promising to return them to him. After he had obtained possession of them he begged and pleaded with Mulligan for some time, almost went down on his knees, and threatened suicide to induce Mulligan to allow him to retain them. Failing in this he pocketed them, and refuses to give them back to Mulligan or let the committee see them. He excuses his misconduct by saying they do not refer to any matters with which the committee has any concern; that they are private letters to Fisher. He also got possession of a memorandum of Mulligan's, which was a synopsis of the letters. He also refuses to give this up or let the committee see it. All admit that this looks rather ugly for Mr. Blaine. If the letters do not incriminate him in receiving the \$64,000 from the Pacific R. R. for the Fort Smith R. R. worthless bonds, or in some other discreditable transaction, it is hardly to be presumed that he would have risked the publicity which he knew would be given to his seizure of the letters. Blaine says he is acting under the advice of counsel in refusing to deliver them up, and produces an opinion signed by Jere Black and Matt Carpenter, his attorneys, advising this course. The committee may demand the production of the letter, and if Mr. Blaine still refuses to deliver them, the House will have to decide whether or not he is in contempt of that body. It is believed that Blaine's chances for the nomination for President at Cincinnati are utterly destroyed.

Both Houses adjourned over on Tuesday, decoration day. The usual ceremonies were performed at Arlington, the graves of the Confederate soldiers will be decorated to-day, the Massachusetts soldiers assisting.

Gen. Dugan, of Marengo, has been appointed Clerk of the Senate Committee for the District of Columbia.

The Senate has made various amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill. The salaries of Members of Congress and clerks have been placed as formerly. The House bill reduces expenditures over five millions. The Senate amendments bring the reduction down to only two millions.

A lady in this city published a long letter in the Chronicle Thursday charging Gen. Wm. H. Forney with having cruelly treated prisoners of war at Camden, Arkansas. She concludes her letter by flouting the ensanguined linen in a savage manner. When it is known that Gen. Wm. H. Forney was not west of the Mississippi river during the war, the bloody story and the capital sought to be made out of it go for naught.

The Presidential outlook has not materially changed since my last letter.

FRANCIS.

(Communicated.)

MR. EDITOR:—Since you have suspended your rule, and will admit communications respecting candidates, I desire a small space to say a word in behalf of a gentleman who has been mentioned in connection with the position of State Senator from the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne.

The next session of our Legislature will certainly be the most important one that has met since the war; and we want some one in the Senate who will look sharply after the interests of the District and know those interests when he sees them.

Geo. I. TURNER, in the estimation of a great number whom I have conversed with, possesses the qualifications necessary to make a good Senator. He is a gentleman of fine mind and excellent qualities. His devotion to the Democratic party cannot be questioned. For ten years he has faithfully served the party in the position of a member of the Executive Committee of Calhoun county. His war record is not only unimpaired but brilliant. In private life he is tolerant, amiable and unselfish. He is a fair foe and a firm friend. In short, he would adorn the station he aspires to; and I hope to see him nominated.

PATRIOT.

Communicated.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—As there was almost certainly a call from our County Executive Committee for a Convention to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Legislature, I wish to say that, notwithstanding there are those who oppose the holding of one, there ought to be no such opposition in view of the important elections that are to be held this year. If in union there should be no division or bitter feelings engendered in the canvass. I know that it is held by some that there is no necessity for holding a convention; that the party is in no danger in this county. Whilst this may be true, should we not look beyond the confines of county lines to the effect of such a course on our part? And is it not a duty we owe to the party to maintain strictly our organization, that we may bid defiance to that deadly foe who is ever on the alert to take advantage of our weakness?

Under existing circumstances, I think we should hold a convention, and in that aspect of the question, I would like to say a few words.

I believe it is conceded by you people of Jacksonville that some other portion of the county is entitled to the Representa-

tion closes, will be completely broken down. In addition to the Nominations, published last week, as made by this body, J. T. Morgan, of Dallas, and J. S. Pugh, of Barbour, were nominated unanimously by a rising vote for Electors for the State at large; and Wm. J. Sanford of Lee, and J. G. Harris, of Sumter were made alternate electors. The following proceedings were then had:

The election of District electors was next in order. First District—S. T. Prince, of Choctaw, alternate G. B. Clarke of Mobile.

Second District—J. T. Holtzclaw, of Montgomery; alternate, John P. Hubbard, of Pike.

Third District—James F. Waddell, of Russell, alternate, J. Webb Foster, of Henry.

Fourth District—John Y. Kilpatrick, of Wilcox; alternate, A. Bonners, of Hale.

Fifth District—Wm. H. Northington, of Autauga; alternate, James M. Richards, of Choctaw.

Sixth District—W. G. Little, of Sumter; alternate, J. B. Sanford of Lee.

Seventh District—S. K. McSpadden, of Cherokee; alternate, M. H. Cruikshank, of Tallapoosa.

Eighth District—H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale; alternate, Daniel Coleman of Madison.

The selection of delegates to St. Louis being the next in order, the following names were then elected:

State at Large—L. F. Walker, of Madison, C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, Eli S. Shorter, of Barbour, and John T. Morgan, of Dallas.

The Convention was then adjourned till 4 1/2 p. m.

The Convention was called to order at 4 1/2.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

The Chairman of Congressional district delegations reported as follows, and the nominations were then confirmed:

First District—John McGuire, of Mobile; alternate—J. W. Porris of Clark, S. A. Barnett of Monroe.

Second District—H. M. Caldwell, of Butler, W. W. Sewers of Montgomery.

Third District—J. C. Sample of Montgomery; alternate—W. Martin of Lowndes.

Fourth District—J. N. Arrington of Bullock, F. Watkins of Lee.

Fifth District—W. A. McDougald of Russell, W. D. Roberts of Coffee.

Sixth District—R. B. Kyle of Etowah, W. A. Handley of Randolph.

Seventh District—A. Cunningham of Tallapoosa, R. W. Cobb of Shelby.

Eighth District—John Snodgrass of Jackson, A. H. Keller of Colbert.

Ninth District—John D. Brandon of Madison, Joseph Wheeler of Lawrence.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Mobile, Messrs T. H. Watts, E. A. O'Neil, J. T. Hedin and L. M. Stone were elected alternate Delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis.

Mr. Clarke, of Marengo, from committee to select an Executive Committee, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee appointed to nominate a State Executive Committee for the ensuing year have the honor to report that they have discharged that duty, and present the names of the following persons to compose the State Executive Committee for the State of Alabama for the ensuing year:

First District—J. H. Williams of Mobile, M. C. Burke of Marengo and S. A. Barnett of Monroe.

Second District—J. D. Graham of Montgomery, E. W. Martin of Crenshaw and W. H. Parks of Jefferson.

Third District—Jere A. Corbett of Henry, Henry C. Thompson of Bullock, John D. Roquemore of Barbour.

Fourth District—R. C. Jones of Wilcox, Jos. F. Johnston of Dallas, H. A. T. Wilcox of St. Lawrence.

Fifth District—J. J. Robinson of Chambers, J. P. Oliver of Tallapoosa, Wm. A. Collier of Chilton.

Sixth District—N. N. Clements of Tusculum, T. H. Clarke of Greene, Wm. A. Walker of Jefferson.

Seventh District—Jas. A. Reeves of Cherokee, James Crook of Calhoun, Wm. Mcintosh of Shelby.

Eighth District—W. V. Chardavoyne of Cherokee, S. J. Glass of Jackson, Robt. McFarland of Lauderdale.

Ninth District—T. B. Bethea, of Crenshaw, Thos. H. Watts, David Clifton.

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee be and they are authorized to Resolved, That the State Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the State or electoral district.

Resolved, That at all meetings of the Executive Committee, called by the chairman, upon the notice to the members thereof, those who may attend such meeting shall have power to act.

Capt. W. L. Bragg, from Committee on Resolutions submitted a lengthy report, which we shall publish in full at some future time. After adopting a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention the body adjourned sine die.

The best reason ever given by a man for not being a candidate is that of Mr. Thomas Williams, of Elmore. Asked to run for the legislature, he replied that his obligations to his creditors prevented him from doing so. Mr. W. must be a very honest man.

The other day a Detroitian took home a book containing several anecdotes showing the power of imagination, and after reading them to his wife, he tenderly said:

"Now, Angeline, you may some time imagine that you hear me kissing the servant in the other room, and you see how easy it would be to accuse me of such a thing."

"John Henry," she replied, in a smooth voice, "if I ever imagine such a thing, you'll need a doctor within fifteen minutes, no matter what that book says."

Alabama Press Association. The Association met at the Arlington Club rooms at 10 a. m. 30th May, and was called to order by the President, Col. R. H. Powell, of Union Springs. Upon calling the roll, the following were found to be present:

Birmingham Iron Age—E. M. Grace, Birmingham Courier—W. A. Collier, Greenville Advocate—J. B. Stanley, Huntsville News—D. R. Handley, Huntsville Independent—A. Newman, Jacksonville Republican—J. F. Grant and L. W. Grant.

Union Springs Herald—J. R. Rogers, Selma Daily Times—R. H. English, Scottsboro Herald—A. Snodgrass, Birmingham Independent—W. A. McLaughlin.

Bangor Broad-Axe—P. M. Missrove, Shelby Guide—W. F. Wilkison, Decatur News—L. H. Gubbs, Haytielle Examiner—W. Brewer, Randolph News—W. A. Handley, Limestone News—J. R. Davis, Golden Times—W. M. Meeks, Moulton Advertiser—D. C. White, Evergreen Star—E. A. Monroe, Lafayette Clipper—W. C. Bledsoe, Vernon Pioneer—N. B. Smith, Troy Messenger—F. J. Cowart, Athens Post—W. L. Nelson, Clayton Courier—J. M. Macon, Paulina Times—A. M. Sheehan, Ashville News—G. R. Cather, Fayette Gazette—J. B. Sanford, Decatur News-Jour.—M. C. Burke, Troy Engineer—F. A. Baltzell, Montgomery Advertiser—W. W. and B. H. Sewers.

Alabama State Journal—T. C. Bingham, Montgomery Bulletin—S. G. Reid, Macon Mail—A. L. Brooks, Southern Planter—J. Palmer, Tuskegee News—D. W. Melver, Wetumpka News—G. B. Smith, Montgomery Hornet—M. C. Davis, Cherokee Adv.—Thomas Bradford, Wetumpka Banner—E. W. B. Brayser.

The President then read his annual address which was received with hearty applause and ordered to be printed with the minutes.

A communication from the Superintendent of M & N R. R. inviting the Association to join in an excursion over the road to Point Clear was received.

Also from the South & North road to Blount Springs.

Also from Capt. J. D. Towner, of the Jackson House at Blount Springs to a grand banquet. The last two were accepted and a vote of thanks tendered to the M & N R. R. and Point Clear excursionists.

The Association then proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

J. F. Grant, President.

A. Snodgrass, 1st Vice President.

J. M. Macon, 2nd Vice President.

W. Brewer, 3rd Vice President.

W. M. Meeks, 4th Vice President.

J. B. Stanley, 5th Vice President.

B. H. Sewers, Cor. Secretary.

D. W. Melver, Rec. Secretary.

F. M. Grace, Treasurer.

M. C. Burke, W. A. Collier, W. C. Bledsoe, D. R. Handley and L. W. Grant, Executive Committee.

Orator, W. T. Walthall; Alternate, G. R. Cuth.

A committee consisting of Willis Brewer, A. Snodgrass and F. A. Monroe, was appointed to prepare a suitable tribute to the memory of the late President, S. J. Sanford.

A committee consisting of F. M. Grace, J. F. Grant and J. B. Stanley was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the thanks of this Association for courtesies and kindnesses extended to them by the New York Press Association.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Corresponding Secretary to open negotiations for an excursion to the Centennial.

A resolution of thanks to President Powell, Secretary Melver and other officers was adopted.

The Association then adjourned until 9 a. m. 31st.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

The Association met and the following new members were elected:

R. D. Shropshire, Etowah News, A. H. Kelly, North Alabamaian, J. C. Cowan, Bullock Guide.

The Association then proceeded to select the place of the next annual meeting and after several ballots Mobile was chosen; and the time, first week of the Horticultural Fair, which convenes in April.

Col. McCoy J. M. Richards and J. J. Brown were elected honorary members.

J. M. Falker was elected an active member.

Adjourned to 6 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 1.

Col. W. C. Powell, Antauza Citizen & C. W. Ferguson, Southern Planter and Wm. Edmunds, Tuskegee Mail, were admitted as active members; and Capt. N. B. Feagin and H. T. Walker were elected honorary members.

The Association then adjourned sine die.

Great Fire in Quebec.

By Telegraph.

QUEBEC, May 31.—The fire which broke out yesterday in the St. Louis district was not under control about ten o'clock this morning; not, however, until it had laid some six hundred houses to ruins.

The burned territory covers a section of nearly three quarters of a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad. The number of houses destroyed is estimated roughly at from six to eight hundred; the burned district was very thickly populated by laboring classes. Some two thousand families are rendered homeless. Quite a number of fine private residences were destroyed. The amount of insurance is heavy. The destruction among the lower classes is something awful.

Up to this hour—noon—no definite information can be obtained as to the loss by last night's fire. The houses burned were of the cheapest kind. The excitement in the city is intense. Those rendered homeless are being accommodated in the barracks, drill sheds, and other places. Several persons are missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames. A large number of cattle were burned to death. The fields in the vicinity are covered with furniture.

Probably a thousand houses were burned. Loss at least a million dollars.

The fire was caused by children playing with matches. Several dwellings within the walls were fired by sparks. Three children are missing and are supposed to be burned. Yesterday was the anniversary of the burning of the same suburb 20 years ago.

When an article you prepare, intended for a newspaper, be sure to affix your signature. We will send it to the printer.

Write, brothers, write with care. On a single side of the paper. Unless you want the compositor To yell and shriek and pull his hair, And curse you for a "d-d shyster!"

WAIVER NOTES for sale at this office at Montgomery prices. Sold in any numbers from ten up.

T W FRANCIS & CO.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STAPLES AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Samples of Goods sent by mail, with prices, when requested. Terms cash or C O D June 10th—9th

TAX SALES.

I will sell on the first Monday in July, 1876, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, during the legal hours of sale, the following described Lands and Town Lots, to satisfy the State and County Taxes, penalties and costs due and unpaid for the year 1875:

L. J. Part, Pre No. 1—One house & lot known as the Henderson lot on Broad street. One house and lot known as the Hudson store house and lot, south side of the public square and three vacant lots, south side of the public square, all in the town of Jacksonville, Ala.—Also the E 1/4 fourth of the S 1/4 fourth, and part of S 1/4 fourth of S W 1/4 fourth of section 23, T 13, R 7—also E 1/4 half of W 1/4 half and S W 1/4 fourth of S W 1/4 fourth, T 13, R 7, also S W 1/4, T 13, R 7, \$105 30.

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The Republican.

Published every Saturday morning by J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year in advance, \$2.00; Six months in advance, \$1.00; Three months in advance, \$0.50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: One square of 10 lines, first insertion, \$1.00; Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES: For County Offices, \$5.00; For State Offices, \$10.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square of 10 lines, three months, \$5.00; One square of 10 lines, six months, \$10.00; One square of 10 lines, one year, \$20.00.

M. J. TURNLEY, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega. Will attend to all business connected with the 12th Judicial Circuit.

G. I. TURNLEY, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend to all business connected with the 12th Judicial Circuit.

HAMES & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend to all business connected with the 12th Judicial Circuit.

ELLIS & MARTIN, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend to all business connected with the 12th Judicial Circuit.

H. L. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend to all business connected with the 12th Judicial Circuit.

J. D. ARNOLD, Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend to all business connected with the 12th Judicial Circuit.

CO-OPERATIVE building societies in Canada are very thriving institutions.

Real estate valued at nearly \$4,000,000 is mortgaged by them for various loans.

Thereby is so considerable as to inspire nervous people with no little alarm.

In Ontario the amount of the loans they have made is said to be \$15,680,000.

In Quebec \$2,729,000. The total outstanding loans made in these two provinces alone amounts to \$18,409,000.

The paid up stock is \$11,434,000 and the deposits have been \$5,975,000.

It begins to seem as if the American continent were built up on a substructure of distinct mastodons.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

It is said that corn is cheaper in Georgia at present than it has been for ten years past.

The price of wool is so low in California that many sheep raisers have commenced killing their stock for the skins and tallow.

There is more building going on in Atlanta, Ga., now than at any time since the war.

Some branches of business are more prosperous than ever.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has written a letter urging that a fraternal reunion of federal and ex-confederate soldiers be held in Philadelphia on the fourth of July.

Reports from California show a heavy yield of wheat, exceeding by two hundred thousand tons that of 1872.

At a meeting of the Chicago ministers last week it was agreed that Mr. Moody should begin revival services in that city in October.

He said that for two years and two months he had preached an average of four sermons a day, and he felt that he ought to have rest, but it was thought best he would begin work at once.

The banana kings have their eye on an enterprising man named Suro, who is digging a big tunnel at the depth of a mile under the great silver deposits at Virginia City.

Suro surprised them by beginning the work, and now that his tunnel is nearly three miles long and going ahead, they begin to think he is dangerous with his little pick.

Jacob Nunemacher and Christian Guenther, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, were sentenced at Milwaukee, last week, the former to five months imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of \$10,000 and the latter to three months imprisonment in the jail and a fine of \$1,000.

The southern rice and sugar representatives at Washington are encouraged to look for the defeat of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

In their memorial to the house committee they say: "We also state, if no untoward events occur, that the crop in rice this year will be greatly enlarged, fully enough to supply one-half the demand of the Pacific coast."

According to the New York Evening express, sixty thousand men in one department of industry, thrown out of employment in one day, with the certainty of idleness for two months at least, and the prospect of two months more at the end of that, is the least of lean things at which the public are invited to look in Pennsylvania.

Complaints of ravages of the Colorado beetle upon the potato vines have become general throughout New England, as well as in the middle states.

Gibraltar is being provisioned to support a garrison of two thousand men.

Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived at Liverpool on board the steamship Memphis, from New Orleans on the 14th.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate on the 10th, Mr. Morrill called up the concurrent resolution accepting the statute of Ethan Allen, contributed by Vermont, for the national statutory hall, at the capitol, and returning the thanks of congress to the state for the contribution.

Messrs. Morrill and Edmunds made speeches in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Kernan moved to take up the house bill relative to the redemption of the unused stamps.

Divisions showed that twenty-nine senators present, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE. In the house on the 10th, Mr. Cox reported from the committee on banking and currency a bill for the issue of \$10,000,000 silver coinage in exchange for legal tender notes.

He moved the previous question, and refused to admit the amendment proposed by Mr. Kernan.

This previous question was seconded, \$5 to \$5, and the house then voted by yeas and nays, on ordering the main question, which was passed.

A bill providing for the purchase of the land owned by the United States in the State of Louisiana, and that that state shall constitute one judicial district, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Knott, the bill prescribing an oath for grand and petit jurors was recommended.

Mr. Lynde reported back the bill amending the bankruptcy law.

He also reported back the bill reducing the medical corps in the army; passed.

Mr. Lynde also reported back the bill in relation to the land owned by the United States, and was addressed by Mr. Will.

The bill and measure went over. The senate amendments to the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill were not considered.

The special committee on Louisiana affairs was instructed to investigate the outrages alleged to have been committed in West Feliciana, and the house soon afterwards adjourned.

In the house on the 12th, the joint resolution to modify the treaty with China so as to restrict immigration was passed.

Bills introduced and referred—By Mr. Lord: Joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of the president and vice president by the people.

By Mr. Clark: Joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of the president and vice president by the people.

A QUIET BIT OF SCANDAL.

When cannibal savages after a fight make a feast of the bodies of those they have beaten.

The grisly report yields a keener delight from the knowledge that every unfortunate would have deemed it the dearest disgrace to be eaten.

Though the custom is fast dying out in Feejee, as in islands hitherto, a person deemed in civilized countries you often may see a circle of friends, in the highest of good, all busily picking some neighbor to pieces.

And the best of it is the neighbor is not. As in islands hitherto, a person deemed in civilized countries you often may see a circle of friends, in the highest of good, all busily picking some neighbor to pieces.

Some good natured friend, p'p'r, may make him aware of these hungry monsters' importunities.

And though in reply he may stoutly declare that such a suggestion would hurt him a hair, yet he writes at the thought of their fiendish enjoyment.

Still one comfort remains. In the land of Feejee, no possible vengeance is left for the victim; he's cooked and eaten. But in Europe he's free to seek satisfaction, and sometimes we see that he wounds in exchange for the wounds which have pricked him.

Then beware, Mrs. Smith; beware, lovely Miss Brown; be a little more careful of your own. With Miss Green, and is quietly cutting up you!

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS. Final Report of the Cotton Acreage of the Season of 1876-77—Extent of Advanced Lands—Conditions of the Crop, &c.

From the Memphis Avalanche. In our report of last month, while giving the total acreage of cotton planted for the present season, as well as a short account of the general condition of the crop, the Avalanche promised its readers to replace now by actual accounts those figures, which were then only estimated.

On that occasion, owing to the late overflows in the Mississippi valley and other causes then accounted for, we were compelled to estimate the acreage of certain counties of various states—a process not by any means very satisfactory to us, nor sufficiently interesting to those engaged in the cotton trade; and in order to fulfill our promise we publish this full report, setting forth in detail the actual acreage of each and every state, and of the general condition of the crop.

It would, however, be necessary to refer our readers, first of all, to our last month's report, and more especially to column five, of table one, showing the acreage estimated of overflooded districts, etc., viz: two hundred and ninety-seven thousand acres.

At the same time pointing out that in case said amount would all be planted in cotton from then out it would show a total acreage of nine million five hundred and eighteen thousand for the years 1876-77, or equal to an increase of about one-fourth per cent. over last year.

It will be seen, however, by the present report, that the total acreage of cotton planted up to the sixth inst., amounted to nine million three hundred and sixty-two thousand, or equivalent to a decrease of about one per cent., compared with last year, so that one hundred and fifty-three thousand acres originally intended for cotton had to be abandoned for that purpose.

We need scarcely say more on the subject now, as our figures below will explain more fully all the details.

Regarding the condition of the crop we have every reason to believe that the stand, owing to late planting, is backward compared with last year, more especially in many sections of the western cotton states.

With this exception, however, the crop is in a very encouraging condition. We hear of a few complaints about excessive rains, which, however, up to now seem to have done little or no damage.

CENTENIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Order of Classification—The Department of Protection—Olive Wood and the Holy Land—The Turks—Mia. cellaneous.

From our Special Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The buildings and grounds being in near state of completion, it is expected that the centenary celebration, or, perhaps, it should be called the advance of the exhibition from chaos to system.

The space within the compass of a letter being rather circumscribed, and abhorring a pen-up Utica in a corresponding sense, I will attempt to embody arrangement.

While the rhapsody will not be lost, in the prospect, believing that the general public accepts the true saying, that "variety is the spice of life." First, let the reader remember and retain these letters for reference.

There are seven departments, fifty-two groups, and several sub-groups, and the entire exhibition is given in this letter. Mining and metallurgy, including from one hundred and one hundred and nine, composed of minerals, ores, stones, and precious metals, including gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin.

One hundred and ten to one hundred and nineteen, metallurgical products: one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-nine, mining engineering.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION. I am at the Markoe House. After a critical examination of the hotel system of the Quaker city, I pronounce it one of the best in the world.

Sample, was formerly of the Laclede hotel, Chicago; Point Clear, Seaside; Laclede, Mobile; Warm Springs, Neb., and is one of the best in the world.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PROTECTION. While there are few comments made upon this important department of the exhibition, it is nevertheless, one of the most powerful auxiliaries in aiding the general management.

To realize the value of this department, let us imagine a city with a population of fifty thousand souls, (the number in round figures), of attaches, visitors, exhibitors, in attendance. Taking the average of the majority of cases, as strangers. Yet, with all this daily influx, there has been no disturbance, excepting accidentally, less than half dozen.

This is an extraordinary and deserves the consideration of the municipal heads of our country. Col. H. B. Clay, the commander of the force, has a happy faculty of seeing the danger of the situation, and he cheerfully concedes him in this connection, or else our people are the most tractable people in the world.

I will say that Col. Clay is a man of great energy and courage, and his surveillance of the department of protection is simply in keeping with the general splendid management of the exhibition.

No other facts need be mentioned, all over the rough surface at the hands of the rude or violent. Roughs are not in order on the centenary grounds.

Thanks to nerve and discipline, the police are in order, and in many times in a hundred, and one's property, person and comfort are really safer than in any city containing the same number of people.

These facts could be heralded all over the world as another proof of man's capacity for self-government and his subordination to law and order, under the so-called, by despotism of an anarchical mob.

OLIVE WOOD AND THE HOLY LAND. A very interesting feature of the speculative department of the exhibition is the kind of a kiosk, where several gentlemen of whom I have spoken, are engaged in the olive wood for the curious purchasing society, who constantly through the channels of these devotees of the false prophet, like Mahomet, are buying and selling olive wood for the sake of relic hunters.

As for our correspondent he can't forget the little deception in this line, as once on purchasing a piece of olive wood, he was told that it was a piece of the true olive wood, and he was told that it was a piece of the true olive wood, and he was told that it was a piece of the true olive wood.

two thousand lots in cereals, wines, liquors, preserved fruits and meats, olive oil, leguminous articles, and wool and cotton in the raw and manufactured state. I learn the commission have allowed \$8,000 to the catalogue company for delays in not getting out the revised edition. The original bonus was \$100,000.

A Barbarian Monarch's Funeral. The Journal de Paris contains a letter from an eye witness, giving the following particulars of the atrocities committed on the occasion of the funeral of Kamrasi, king of Ounoro, in central Africa.

An immense grave or pit, capable of holding several hundred people, had been dug at the bottom of which the wives of the defunct king had been placed in the form of a ring, to be in readiness to receive upon their knees the corpse of their late tyrannical and barbarous master.

Several regiments of the army, armed with muskets, bayoneted the neighboring villages. The first human being—be it man, woman or child—that made its exit from the surrounded huts, was forcibly seized and carried off, and the captives entrapped in this manner, were then thrown back into the pit prepared for the funeral.

Here the spectators of the most horrible scene. The limbs of these poor creatures, arms and legs, were broken by the soldiers. The lamentations and cries of despair of the victims intermingled with the shouting of the fanatical soldiery, and one by one they were thrown into the gaping gulfs below. Then commenced the beating of drums, the flourish of trumpets, the piercing sound of the whistle and pipe, which, together with the violent vociferations of the crowd, drowned the cries of the victims.

The soil dug out of the pit the previous day was then thrown back into the monster grave. The fanatic spectators of the dismal drama, as soon as it was filled up, commenced to dance on the summit of the grave, stamping the soil down with all their might, so as to form a hard, compact layer above those buried alive.

All the lamentations having ceased, nothing was left to indicate the occurrence of the abominable sepulture; the noise of the instruments had ceased also, and the assembled crowd retired, satisfied with themselves, and admiring the greatness of the king whose manes demanded such sacrifices.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES. A large number of counterfeit bank notes are in circulation of which the following is an incomplete list: \$20 on National bank of Utica, N. Y.

\$10 on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' bank of Noughtspeakie. \$5 on the First National bank of Chicago, Ill.

\$5 on the First National bank of Paxton, Ill. \$5 on the First National bank of Canton, Ill.

\$5 on the First National bank of Iowa, Ill. \$5 on the First National bank of Aurora, Ill.

\$5 on the First National bank of Galena, Ill. \$5 on the National bank of Northampton, Mass.

\$5 on the Hampden bank of Westfield, Mass. \$5 on the Mechanics' National bank of New Bedford, Mass.

\$5 on the Traders' National bank of Chicago, Ill. \$5 on the First National bank of Louisville, Ky.

TURKEY. It is reassuring to find that, notwithstanding the peculiarities of the situation, and the complications of the moment, the policy of a neutral position is already the direction of peace, and in accord with the demand of christian powers.

He has signalled his advent to the throne by proclaiming a number of reforms; and as soon as the news of his accession reached London and Paris, there was an advance in the prices of all descriptions of Turkish securities.

Perhaps any day we may hear out that some of the christian powers themselves have had a hand in the change that has taken place in Constantinople. One of the dispatches, a few days since, conveyed information that the Mohammedan sofas who have brought about the revolution, were attempting to cooperate with the christian elements of the population, and the dispatches tell of the rejoicing of both the christians and mohammedans over the change.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

SCIENTIFIC men differ as to whether additions or cowslips make the best "greens" to go with a boiled dinner. The safest way is to go between them, and take ice cream and strawberry short-cake.

MUSHROOMS are delicious, but toadstools are poisonous, yet it is very difficult to tell one from the other. An effective plan, however, has been proposed. Eat the object, and if you die it is a toadstool; if you live it is a mushroom.

THIS young bass with which James river was seeded, was pronounced a perfect success. A Virginia paper says "they grow faster and are better fish than any ever caught in our waters, the brook trout alone excepted."

AS THE dew falls noiselessly upon the tender herbage, as the present passes silently into the past, as the perfume of a kindly air rises heavenward unseen, so the hired girl slips out the back way with a little tea and sugar for her relatives.

THE new cook (on receiving "short" notice to leave, with a hint that she has given a false character)—"An' is it me false character ye're after casting in me teeth! As if I'd be bringing me thrue character wid me, to loose it in your dirty service!"

"HENRY," she said, you don't know what a soothing influence you have on me." "My darling," he whispered softly, while a glad light came into his eyes, "can it be so?" "Yes," said she, "when you are around I always feel like going to sleep."

THE new lawn game is called "vexillo." As it is said to resemble croquet, it is supposed that the way to play it is for one player to make a chess-stroke, and then tell the other that she cheats, after which they both pitch their mallets over the fence and go into the house.

AN intelligent foreigner, passing through the streets of Philadelphia, took out his note book at the end of a long walk and made a little memorandum to the effect that "eighty-nine per centum of the population of Philadelphia are members of the powerful family of Roomstoleit."

A good many workers "I've known in my time—Some builders of houses, some of rhyme; Some builders of rhyme; And they that were prospered Were prospered, I know, By the instant and seeming of "Hoe your own row."

IN replying to a toast to his health, on a recent occasion, Lord Shaftesbury told the story of a man who said, when his lordship was presented with a donkey by a costermonger in London: "Somehow or other, I shall never again see a donkey without thinking of your lordship."

THE Catholic cardinal archbishop of Paris receives \$12,000 per annum; the four cardinal archbishops of Bordeaux, Rouen, Cambrai, and Rennes, and the archbishop of Albi, \$8,000 each; the twelve other archbishops, \$4,000 each; and the sixty-nine bishops in France and Algeria, \$3,000.

THE Mexican Diario declares that if the United States "invade Mexico on any pretext, the government will defend the soil with energy." The solicitude of the Mexican for his native soil is so great that he habitually carries a large quantity of earth with him, in order that he can have it right where he can defend it in an emergency.

HE must be a very bold man who can go up, without a shudder, into one of these big buildings where one hundred and fifty lawyers have spread their webs to catch unwary clients—each little nest of dust and dingy, and within the legal spider waiting and watching. O it is terrible!—St. Louis Republic.

IF there be such a thing as the transmigration of souls, don't you believe that loafers are the forerunners of geniuses? Several of this species were sitting on the post-office steps, in a subdued mood, peculiar to the knave, one of them, whose hands clasped his knees, on which his face rested, lifted his head and said wearily, as if communing to himself: "Am I doing wrong to think so much?"

DANDY NEWS. ADONIS (after his guests have departed)—"By Jove, Maria, you're a handsome woman Mrs. Jones is!" She looks better than ever!" His wife—"Ahem! Well, it may be my bad taste, but I own I have hitherto failed to detect the beauty of Mrs. Jones. Now, Mrs. Jones is good looking! Come—hang it, Maria, Jones is a very good fellow, but I must say I've never perceived his good looks," etc.

LAWYERS are sometimes very particular. The other day one was waited upon by a young man, who began by saying, "My father died and made a will—Is it possible?" "Never heard of such a thing," answered the lawyer. "I thought it happened every day," said the young man; "but if there is to be any difficulty about it, I had better give you a fee to attend to the business." The fee was given, and then the lawyer observed, "Oh! I think I know what you mean. You meant that your father made a will and died—yes, yes; that must be it."

George Sand. The brilliant, eccentric, revolutionary, socialistic George Sand is dead. A man, Lucile Aurore Dupin Dudevant was her real name. She assumed the name George Sand in 1835, after having written the successful book, Rose et Blanche, in conjunction with George Sandeau. George Sand was brought up in an odd way by her grandmother, the Countess de Florn, who was herself the illegitimate daughter of the illegitimate son of King Augustus, of Poland. When she was eighteen, Amantine Lucille, etc., made a great mistake and married Casimir Dudevant, with whom she quarrelled and from whom she was subsequently divorced. Her literary career in Paris was introduced by a wild freak. She clothed herself in male attire to facilitate her entrance into the haunts of men literary and otherwise. Her amours were numerous. Chopin, the pianist, was one of her lovers. She plunged into socialism, and was the intimate friend of such men as Pierre Leroux, the disciple of St. Simon and the founder of Neo-Simonism. Sand aided Leroux in his literary labors. Many of her books have been translated and have been very popular in this country. Madame Dudevant was seventy-two years of age when she died.

[illegible]